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The NORTH-CAROLINA MAGAZINE; OR, UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY NOVEMBER 16, to FRIDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1764.

Of the Political and Civil Rights of the Britiſh *Coloniſts.*

HERE indeed opens to view a large field; but I muſt ſtudy brevity—Few People have extended their enquiries after the foundation of any of their rights, beyond a charter from the crown. There are others who think when they have got back to old *Magna Charta*, that they are at the Beginning of all things. They imagine themſelves on the borders of Chaos (and ſo indeed in ſome reſpects they are) and ſee creation riſing out of the unformed maſs, or from nothing. Hence, ſay they, ſpring all the rights of men and of citizens.——But liberty was better underſtood and more fully enjoyed by our anceſtors, before the coming in of the firſt Norman Tyrants than ever after, 'till it was found neceſſary, for the ſalvation of the kingdom, to combat the arbitrary and wicked proceedings of the Stuarts.

The preſent happy and moſt righteous eſtabliſhment is juſtly built on the ruins, which thoſe Princes bro't on their Family; and two of them on their own heads—The laſt of the name ſacrificed three of the fineſt kingdoms in Europe, to the councils of bigotted old women, prieſts, and more weak and wicked miniſters of ſtate: He afterward went a grazing in the fields of St. Germains, and there died in diſgrace and poverty, a terrible example of God's vengeance on arbitrary princes!

The deliverances under God wrought by the prince of Orange, afterwards deſervedly made King Wm. 3d. was as joyful an event to the colonies as to Great-Britain: In ſome of them, ſteps were taken in his favour as ſoon as in England.

They all immediately acknowledged King William and Queen Mary as their lawful Sovereign. And ſuch has been the zeal and loyalty of the colonies ever ſince for that eſtabliſhment, and for the proteſtant ſucceſſion in his preſent Majeſty's illuſtrious family, that I believe there is not one man in an hundred (except in Canada) who does not think himſelf under the beſt national civil conſtitution in the world.

Their loyalty has been abundantly proved, eſpecially in the late war. Their affection and reverence for their mother country is unqueſtionable. They yield the moſt chearful and ready obedience to her laws, particularly to the power of that auguſt body the parliament of Great-Britain, the ſupreme legiſlative of the kingdom and its dominions. Theſe I declare are my own ſentiments of duty and loyalty. I alſo hold it clear, that the act of Queen Anne, which makes it high treaſon to deny "that the King, with and by the authority of parliament, is able to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity to *limit* and *bind* the crown, and the deſcent, limitation, inheritance and *government* thereof" is founded on the principles of liberty and the Britiſh conſtitution: And he that would palm the doctrine of unlimited paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance upon mankind, and thereby, or by any other means ſerve the cauſe of the Pretender, is not only a fool and a knave, but a rebel againſt common ſenſe, as well as the laws of God, of Nature, and his Country.

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I am aware, ſome will think it is time for me to retreat, after having expreſſed the power of the Britiſh parliament in quite ſo ſtrong terms. But 'tis from and under this very power and its acts, and from the common law, that the political and civil rights of the Coloniſts are derived: and upon thoſe grand pillars of liberty ſhall my defence be reſted. At preſent therefore, the reader may ſuppoſe that there is not one provincial charter on the continent; he may, if he pleaſes, imagine all taken away, without fault, without forfeiture, without trial or notice. All this really happened to ſome of them in the laſt century. I would have the reader carry his imagination ſtill further, and ſuppoſe a time may come, when inſtead of a proceſs at common law, the parliament ſhall give a deciſive blow to every charter in America, and declare them all void. Nay it ſhall alſo be granted, that 'tis barely poſſible, the time may come, when the real intereſt of the whole may require an act of parliament to annihilate all thoſe charters. What could follow from all this, that would ſhake one of the eſſential, natural, civil or religious rights of the Coloniſts? Nothing. They would be men, citizens and britiſh ſubjects after all. No act of parliament can deprive them of the liberties of ſuch, unleſs any will contend that an act of parliament can make ſlaves not only of one, but of two millions of the common wealth. And if ſo, why not of the whole? I freely own, that I can find nothing in the laws of my couutry, that would juſtify the parliament in making one ſlave, nor did they ever profeſſedly undertake to make one.

Two or three innocent colony charters have been threatened with deſtruction an hundred and forty years paſt. I wiſh the preſent enemies of theſe harmleſs charters would reflect a moment, and be convinced that an act of parliament that ſhould demoliſh thoſe bugbears to the foes of liberty, would not reduce the Coloniſts to a ſtate of abſolute ſlavery. The worſt enemies of the charter governments are by no means to be found in England. 'Tis a piece of juſtice due to Great-Britain to own, they are and have ever been natives of, or reſidents in the colonies. A ſet of men in America, without honour or love to their country, have been long graſping at powers, which they think unattainable while theſe charters ſtand in the way. But they will meet with inſurmountable obſtacles to their project for enſlaving the Britiſh colonies, ſhould theſe, ariſing from provincial charters be removed. It would indeed be very hard and ſevere, for thoſe of the Coloniſts, who have charters with peculiar privileges, to looſe them; they were given to their anceſtors in conſideration of their ſufferings and merit, in diſcovering and ſettling America. Our fore fathers were from home away in the ends of hard labour on their little plantations, and in war with the ſavages. They thought they were earning a ſure inheritance for their poſterity. Could they imagine it would ever be tho't juſt to deprive them or theirs of their charter privileges? Should this ever be the caſe, there are, thank God, natural, inherent and inſeperable rights as men, and as citizens, that would remain after the ſo much wiſhed for cataſtrophe, and which, whatever became of charters, can never be aboliſhed *de jure*, if *de facto*, till the general conflagration. Our rights as men and free born Britiſh ſubjects, give all the Coloniſts enough to make them very happy in compariſon of any other in the world.

Every Britiſh ſubject born on the continent of America, or in any other of the Britiſh dominions, is by the law of God and nature, by the common law, is by the act of parliament, (excluſive of all charters from the Crown) entitled to all the natural, eſſential, inherent and inſeparable rights of our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain. Among thoſe rights are the following, which it is humbly conceived no man or body of men, not excepting the parliament, juſtly, equitably and conſiſtently with their own rights and the conſtitution, can take away.

ndly. *That the ſupreme and ſubordinate powers off Legiſlation ſhould be ffree and ſacred in the hands where the community have once rightfully placed them.*

3dly. *The ſupreme national legiſlative cannot be altered juſtly, "till the commonwealth is diſſolved, nor a ſubordinate legiſlative taken away without forfeiture or other good cauſe.* Nor then can the ſubjects in the ſubordinate government be reduced to a ſtate off ſlavery, and ſubject to the deſpotic rule off others. A ſtate has no right to make ſlaves off the conquered. Even when the ſubordinate right off legiſlature is forfeited, and ſo declared, this cannot affect the natural perſons either off thoſe who were inveſted with it, or the inhabitants, ſo ffar as to deprive them off the rights off ſubjects and off men—The Colonists will have an equitable right notwithſtanding any ſuch forfeiture off charter, to be repreſented in parliament, or to have ſome new ſubordinate legiſlature among themſelves. It would be beſt iff they had both. Deprived however off their common rights as ſubjects, they cannot lawfully be, while they remain ſuch. A repreſentation in parliament from the ſeverall Colonies, ſince they are become ſo large and numerous, as to be called on not only to maintain provincial government, civil and military among themſelves, for this they have cheartfully done, but to contribute towards the ſupport off a national ſtanding army, by reaſon off the heavy national debt, when they themſelves owe a large one, contracted in the common cauſe, can't be tho't an unreaſonable thing, nor iff aſked, could it be called an immodeſt requeſt. *Qui ſentit commodum ſentire debet et onus*, has been tho't a maxim off equity. But that a man ſhould bear a burthen for other people, as well as himſelf, without a return, never long ffound a place in any law-book or decrees, but thoſe off the moſt deſpotic princes. Beſides the equity off an American repreſentation in parliament, a thouſand advantages would reſult from it. It would be the moſt effectual means off giving thoſe off both countries a thorough knowledge off each others intereſts; as well as that off the whole, which are inſeparable.

Were this repreſentation allowed; inſtead off the ſcandalous memorials and depoſitions that have been ſometimes, in days off old, privately cooked up in an enquiſitorial manner, by perſons off bad minds and wicked views, and ſent from America to the ſeverall boards, perſons off the firſt reputation among their countrymen, might be on the ſpot, from the ſeverall colonies, truly to repreſent them. Future miniſters need not, like ſome off their predeceſſors, have recourſe for information in American affairs, to every vagabond ſtroller, that has run on mid poſt thro' America, from his creditors, or to people off no kind off reputation from the colonies; ſome off whom, at the time off adminiſtring their ſage advice, have been as ignorant off the ſtate off this country, as off the regions in Jupiter and Saturn.

No repreſentation off the Colonies in parliament alone, would however be equivalent to a ſubordinate legiſlative among themſelves; nor ſo well anſwer the ends off increaſing their proſperity and the commerce off Great Britain. It would be impoſſible for the parliament to judge ſo well, off their abilities to bear taxes, impoſitions on trade, and other duties and burthens, or off the local laws that might be really needful, as a legiſlative here.

3dly. *No legiſlative, ſupreme or ſubordinate, has a right to make itſelf arbitrary.*

It would be a moſt manifeſt contradiction, for a free legiſlative, like that off Great Britain, to make itſelf arbitrary.

4thly. *The ſupreme legiſlative cannot juſtly aſſume a power off ruling by extemporee arbitrary decrees, but is bound to diſpenſe juſtice by known ſettled rules*, and by duly *authorized indifferent judges.*

5thly. *The ſupreme power cannot take from any man any part off his property*, without his conſent in *perſon, or by repreſentation.*

6thly. *The legiſlature cannot transfer the power off making laws to any other hands.*

Theſe are their bounds, which by God and nature are fixed, hitherto have they a right to come, and no further.

1. *To govern by ſtated laws.*

2. *Theſe laws ſhould have no other end ultimately, but the good off the people.*

3. *Taxes are not to be laid on the people, but by their conſent in perſon, or by deputation.*

4. *Their whole power is not transferable.*

Theſe are the firſt principles off law and juſtice, and the great barriers off a free ſtate, and off the Britiſh conſtitution in particular. I aſk, I want no more—Now let it be ſhewn how 'tis reconcileable with theſe principles or to many other fundamentall maxims off the Britiſh conſtitution, as well as the natural and

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civil rights, which by the laws of their country, all Britiſh Subjects are intitled to, as their beſt inheritance and birth-right, that all the northern colonies, who are without one repreſentative in the houſe of Commons, ſhould be taxed by the Britiſh parliament.

That the coloniſts, black and white, born here, are free born Subjects, and entitled to all the eſſential civil rights of ſuch, is a truth not only manifeſt from the provincial charters, from the principles of the common law, and acts of parliament; but from the Britiſh conſtitution, which was re eſtabliſhed at the revolution, with a profeſſed deſign to ſecure the liberties of all the ſubjects to all generations.

In the 12 and 13 of Wm. cited above, the liberties of the ſubject are ſpoken of as their beſt birth-rights—No one ever dreamt, ſurely, that theſe liberties were confined to the realm. At that rate no Britiſh ſubjects in the dominions could, without a manifeſt contradiction, be declared entitled to all the privileges of ſubjects born within the realm, to all intents and purpoſes, which are rightly given foreigners, by parliament, after reſiding ſeven years. Theſe expreſſions of parliament, as well as of the charters, muſt be vain and empty ſounds, unleſs we are allowed the eſſential rights of our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain.

Now can there be any liberty, where property is taken away without conſent? Can it with any colour of truth, juſtice or equity, be affirmed, that the northern colonies are repreſented in parliament? Has this whole continent of near three thouſand miles in length, and in which and his other American dominions, his Majeſty has, or very ſoon will have, ſome millions of as good, loyal and uſeful ſubjects, white and black, as any in the three kingdoms, the election of one member of the houſe of commons?

Is there the leaſt difference, as to the conſent of the Coloniſts, whether taxes and impoſitions are laid on their trade, and other property, by the crown alone, or by the parliament. As it is agreed on all hands, the Crown alone cannot impoſe them, we ſhould be juſtifiable, in refuſing to pay them, but muſt and ought to yield obedience to an act of parliament, tho' erroneous, 'till repealed.

I can ſee no reaſon to doubt, but that the impoſition of taxes, whether on trade, or on land, or houſes, or ſhips, on real or perſonal, fixed or floating property, in the colonies, is abſolutely irreconcileable with the rights of the Coloniſts, as Britiſh ſubjects, and as men. I ſay men, for in a ſtate of nature, no man can take my property from me, without my conſent: If he does, he deprives me of my liberty, and makes me a ſlave. If ſuch a proceeding is a breach of the law of nature, no law of ſociety can make it juſt—The very act of taxing, exerciſed over thoſe who are not repreſented, appears to me to be depriving them of one of their moſt eſſential rights, as freemen; and if continued, ſeems to be in effect an entire disfranchiſement of every civil right. For what one civil right is worth a ruſh, after a man's property is ſubject to be taken from him at pleaſure, without his conſent. If a man is not his *own aſſeſſor* in perſon, or by deputy, his liberty is gone, or lays entirely at the mercy of others.

I think I have heard it ſaid, that when the Dutch are aſked why they enſlave their colonies, their anſwer is, that the liberty of Dutchmen is confined to Holland; and that it was never intended for Provincials in Amirica, or any where elſe. A ſentiment this, very worthy Dutchmen; but if their brave and worthy anceſtors had entertained ſuch narrow ideas of liberty, ſeven poor and diſtreſſed provinces would never have aſſerted their rights againſt the whole Spaniſh monarchy, of which the preſent is but a ſhadow. It is to be hoped none of our fellow ſubjects of Britain, great or ſmall, have borrowed this Dutch maxim of plantation politics; if they have, they had better return it from whence it came; indeed they had. Modern Dutch or French maxims of ſtate, never will ſuit with a Britiſh conſtitution. It is a maxim, that the King can do no wrong; and every good ſubject is bound to believe his King is not inclined to do any. We are bleſſed with a prince who has given abundant demonſtrations, that in all his actions, he ſtudies the good of his people, and the true glory of his crown, which are inſeparable. It would therefore be the higheſt degree of impudence and diſloyalty to imagine that the King, at the head of his parliament, could have any, but the moſt pure and perfect intentions of juſtice, goodneſs and truth, that human nature is capable of. All this I ſay and believe of the King and parliament, in all their acts; even in that which ſo nearly affects the intereſt of the coloniſts; and that a moſt perfect and ready obedience is to be yielded to it, while it remains

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in force. I will go further, and readily admit, that the intention of the miniſtry was not only to promote the public good, by this act; but that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer had therein a particular view to the "eaſe, the quiet, and the good-will of the Colonies," he having made this declaration more than once. Yet I hold that 'tis poſſible he may have erred in his kind intentions towards the Colonies, and taken away our fiſh, and given us a ſtone. With regard to the parliament, as infallability belongs not to mortals, 'tis poſſible *they* may have been miſinformed and deceived. The power of parliament is uncontroulable, but by themſelves, and we muſt obey. They only can repeal their own acts. There would be an end of all government, if one or a number of ſubjects or ſubordinate provinces ſhould take upon them ſo far to judge of the juſtice of an Act of parliament, as to refuſe obedience to it. If there was nothing elſe to reſtrain ſuch a ſtep, prudence ought to do it, for forceably reſiſting the parliament and the King's laws is high treaſon. Therefore let the parliament lay what burthens they pleaſe on us, we muſt, it is our duty to ſubmit and patiently bear them, till they will be pleaſed to relieve us. And 'tis to be preſumed, the wiſdom and juſtice of that auguſt Aſſembly, always will afford us relief by repealing ſuch acts, as through miſtake, or other human infirmities, have been ſuffered to paſs, if they can be convinced that their proceedings are not conſtitutional, or not for the common good.

(To be continued.)

WILMINGTON, November 7.

The ADDRESS of His Majeſty's Council of the Province of North-Carolina, *to his Excellency* ARTHUR DOBBS, *Eſq; Captain-General and Governor of ſaid Province.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of this Province, deſire to return your Excellency our moſt hearty thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion.

With Hearts full of Gratitude to the beſt of Kings, we ſee the War at an End, which has been ſo wiſely carried on, by his Majeſt; by whoſe unwearied Diligence, under the happy Direction of the Divine Providence, a ſafe and honourable Peace is ſecured, with an unbounded Addition of Territory to the *Britiſh* Empire on this Continent.

We beg Leave to aſſure your Excellency, that we will moſt readily join, and contribute all in our Power, to bring to Effect ſuch ſalutary Laws as may be digeſted; having always in View what your Excellency has been pleaſed to recommend; wiſhing nothing more than they may meet your Excellency's Approbation, and tend to the real Benefit and Happineſs of this Province.

James Murray, Preſident.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

I AM obliged to you for this warm Addreſs, wherein you expreſs your Satisfaction in his Majeſty's having procured to us ſo ſafe and honourable a Peace to *Britain* and theſe *American* Colonies; and that you will concur in ſuch Laws and Meaſures as will be beneficial to this Province, which you have always endeavoured to promote.

The ADDRESS of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to his Excellency ARTHUR DOBBS, *Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of* North-Carolina.

SIR,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly of *North Carolina*, return your Excellency our Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion; and beg Leave to aſſure your Excellency, that we continue to retain the moſt grateful Senſe of the Goodneſs of Divine Providence, manifeſted to us during the Courſe of a long and expenſive War, now happily terminated by a glorious, ſafe and honourable Peace.

WE ſhall not fail to take into our Conſideration, what your Excellency has been pleaſed to recommend, relative to the Forts; the continuing and amending the Acts for the eſtabliſhing Courts of Juſtice; a Law for the erecting Publick Schools; and every other Thing in our Power, for encouraging and ſecuring the Commerce and the interior Improvement of this Province.

AND, as the Tax on Trade, lately impoſed by Act of Parliament on the *Britiſh* Colonies

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in *America*, muſt tend greatly to the Hindrance of Commerce, and be ſeverely felt by the induſtrious Inhabitants of this Province, we would hope the Bounty granted by Act of Parliament on the Culture of Hemp and Flax, may be thought a ſufficient Encouragement for thoſe who ſhall export the ſame; and that it will be more for the Intereſt of this Province, to apply the Premiums by us formerly intended on the Exportation of Hemp and Flax, as an Encouragement for a Manufacture of thoſe Commonities.

WE Thank your Excellency for the Notice you have taken of the Navigation; but your Excellency will permit us to obſerve the Dilemma we are in at this Conjuncture: We once eſteemed it our inherent Right, as *Britiſh* Subjects, that no Tax could be impoſed upon us, but where we were legally repreſented; depending on the fundamental *Principles* of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution; but, unhappy for us and every Colony in *America*, we now too fatally experience the Contrary: In this depreſſed Condition, every Attempt towards improvements appears uſeleſs. Yet under theſe unhappy Circumſtances, your Excellency may be aſſured that nothing ſhall be wanting on our Parts, to eaſe the Trader, as far as in our Power, of the heavy Expence attending the Exportation of our Commodities, and to remove, as far as poſſible, every Incumbrance with which the commercical Intereſt of this Province is clogged.

JOHN ASHE, *Speaker.*

His *EXCELLENCY'S* ANSWER.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,*

I Return you Thanks for your grateful Acknowledgments of the Goodneſs of Divine Providence, in having concluded a glorious and ſucceſsful War, by a ſafe and honourable Peace: But, muſt think, you are greatly deficient, in not gratefully returning Thanks to his Majeſty, the beſt of Kings, the happy Inſtrument, under the Divine Providence, in accompliſhing ſo happy an Event.

"I alſo return you Thanks for your Aſſurance of attending to the continuing and amending the ſeveral Bills recommended to you; and particularly, to the Encouragement of Commerce, and the interior Improvement of this Province.

"As to the other Paragraphs of your Addreſs; as they have no Reference to, or are inconſiſtent with, what I had recommended to you for your Conſideration, I ſhall return you no Anſwer: But, muſt only obſerve, that I know of no heavy Expence attending the Exports of this Province, and therefore, your Complaint and Excuſe for not ſecuring your Navigation is without Foundation.

ARTHUR DOBBS."

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated October 18.

"Our annual election, which was held the firſt inſt. was, perhaps, the warmeſt that ever was held in this province; owing to the late diſputes which have happened between the Quaker and Preſbyterian parties. — Mr. Franklin, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Galloway, (the Demoſthenes of Penſylvania) Mr. Evans, and Mr. Fleeſon, are all out of the Aſſembly,— (They were ſuppoſed to be ſtrong Advocates for the Quaker Intereſt, and have been conſtant Members of the Houſe;—Mr. Thomas Willing, George Bryan, Amos Strettle, Henry Kepplee and Henry Pauling, are elected in their room.—The Quakers Power ſeems to decline much in this province; and indeed it is but proper that it ſhould; for, they have borne a high Hand over all other Denominations, too long."—

Boſton, October 4. A ſurprizing Concatination of Events to one Man in one Week. Publiſh'd on Sunday—mariad on Monday—had a Child on Tueſday—ſtole a Horſe on Wedneſday—baniſhed on Thurſday—died on Friday—buried on Saturday—all in one Week.

New York. On Tueſday laſt four fiſhermen who ſupply the markets in this city, were preſſed from on board their veſſels and carried on board a tender from Halifax, belonging to one of his Majeſty's ſhips on that ſtation; and yeſterday morning, when the captain of the tender came on ſhore in his barge, a mob ſuddenly aroſe and ſeized the boat, but offered no injury to the captain, who it is ſaid, publickly declared he gave no ſuch orders, offer'd to releaſe the fiſhermen, and going into the coffee houſe, wrote and delivered an order for that purpoſe; mean while the mob, with great ſhouting, dragged the boat thro' the ſtreets to the middle of the green in the fields, where they burnt and deſtroyed her, and diſperſed as ſuddenly as they met, without doing any other miſchief: Some of the company went on board the tender with the captains order, and bro't the fiſhermen

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on ſhore. The magiſtrates, as ſoon as they had notice, ſent to diſperſe the mob, and ſecure the boat, but the buſineſs was finiſhed before they could interpoſe. The Court met in the afternoon, but were not able to diſcover any of the perſons concerned in the miſchief.

WILMINGTON November 14, 1764.

This Day the ſum of *nine thouſand one hundred and twenty pounds ten ſhillings and ninepence*, Proclamation Money and Notes, from the ſinking Fund, was burnt, in preſence of a Committee of both houſes of Aſſembly.

NEWBERN, November 23.

On Friday laſt, the Revd. Mr. *Whitefield* arrived here, from the Northward, in his Way to *Georgia*: At the Requeſt of the Gentlemen of this Town, he ſtayed here till Sunday laſt, and preached a moſt excellent Sermon in our Church, to a very numerous and crouded Audience; Perſons of all Ranks who had Notice of his preaching, flocking to hear him. In the Afternoon he left us, and ſet out on his Journey to *Georgia*.

The General Aſſembly, now ſitting at *Wilmington*, 'tis imagined, will riſe this Week: There are a great Number of Public and private Bills before them, which 'tis imagined, will paſs into Laws; particularly a Bill for the Inſpection of the ſeveral Commodities of this Province, a Bill of the utmoſt Importance to our Commercial Intereſt.

The Hon. Col. TRYAN, our Lieutenant Governor, we hear, intends to make a Tour thro' the Province; and is ſhortly expected here, on his Way to the Northward.

PRICE CURRENT in NEWBERN.

Tar, 10 s.	Jamaica Spirit, 6 s.
Pitch, 12 s. 6 d.	N. E. Rum, 2 s 6 d.
Turpentine, 11 s	Melaſſes, 2 s.
Flour, 16 s.	Loaf Sugar, 1 s. 4 d.
Corn, 2 s. 6 d.	Muſcovado do. 45 s. to 50 s.
Peaſe, 3 s.	White-oak Hhd. Staves, 4 l.
Rice, 13 s. 4 d.	Pipe do. 6 l.
Tallow, 7 d.	Barrel do. 35 s.
Bees-Wax, 1 s. 8 d.	Saw-Mill Lumber, 66 s 8 d
Deer-Skins, 1 s. 8 d.	Tann'd Leather, 1 s.
Do. dreſt, 3 s. 4 d.	
Weſt-India Rum, 4 s.	

Advertiſements.

November 22, 1764.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of *McLin* and *Burroughs*, being now Diſſolved, all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Partnerſhip, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, or ſettle Accompts with *John Burroughs* in *Newbern*, or in his Abſence, with Mr. *Jacob Shepherd*, Merchant, in *Newbern*: Their [ſpeedy Compliance] will ſave them much Trouble and Expence, and very much oblige

Their moſt humble Servants,

McLIN and *BURROUGHS*.

N. B. The ſaid *Burroughs* has lately imported an Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, Produce, or ſhort Credit.

Newbern, Nov. 16, 1764.

WHEREAS divers Perſons have, for a long ſeries of Time, been guilty of treſpaſſing on the Lands of the Subſcriber, ſituate within 1, 2, and 3 Miles of Newbern, on the South Side of Neuſe, and on the North about one Mile and a Quarter, by felling, lopping, mauling, cutting, picking up, carting and carrying off, not only his prime Timber, viz, Aſh, Cypreſs, Cedar, Oak and Hickory, but alſo, other valuable Timber in the Marine Way, and do ſtill perſiſt in ſuch Enormity, maugre the many and frequent Inſtances of Conviction he has had, whereby, and withall, to have trounced the Offenders, has, nevertheleſs, out of Humanity, and as a Friend to, and Lover of Peace, connived thereat, upon their Promiſe to do ſo no more, which no Regard having been paid to, gives this Public Notice, That unleſs ſuch Perſons do deſiſt herein for the future, and others, who prudently may be cautioned by their Example, they will be proſecuted to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law: And by Way of Reward and Encouragement for any Perſon or Perſons who willl apprehend the Perſon or Perſons ſo offending or treſpaſſing as aforeſaid, he will, for any white Perſon, detected and brought to lawful Conviction, give *Twenty Shillings*, Proclamation Money, and for every Slave detected as aforeſaid, and taken into Cuſtody, *Five Shillings* like Money.

JOHN RICE.

Newbern, Nov. 16, 1764.

WHEREAS ſundry Perſons have, and do ſtill continue to cut and pillage Wood off the Land belonging to Miſs *Mary Liſter*, adjacent to the Town of Newbern: Notice is hereby given to ſuch Perſons, That unleſs they do deſiſt, they will be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law: And as a Reward to any Perſon or Perſons who will apprehend the Perſon or Perſons ſo doing, I will pay, for any white Perſon detected of treſpaſſing on ſaid Land, ſo as they can be lawfully convicted, *Twenty Shillings*, and for every Slave detected as aforeſaid, and taken into Cuſtody, *Five Shillings*.

By JOHN SMITH,
Attorney for Guard.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of the Hon. RICHARD SPAIGHT, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be ſettled. And thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment immediately, without further Trouble.

Thomas Clifford Howe,
Elizabeth Howe, Admtrx.

Newbern, Sept. 7. 1764.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be
PUBLISHED,

A Collection of all the Acts of ASSEMBLY of this Province, in Force and Uſe, from the firſt Settlement of the Province in the Year 1715, to the Year 1751; being a complete Reviſal of the Laws publiſhed by the Commiſſioners ſome Years ago, down to that Time. This Work is deſigned as the Frſt Volume of a complete Sett of all the Laws of the Province down to the preſent Time, the Second Volume from the Year 1751, to the preſent Time, being already publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof. In this WORK, all the repealed Laws, and thoſe that have had their Effect, expired, or obſolete, will be left out, all but the Titles, with marginal Notes and References, ſhewing when repealed, or how otherwiſe provided for. To which will be added, a complete General Index to both Volumes; with all the CHARTERS granted to the Province by King *CHARLES* the Second. Perſons inclinable to have them bound and Lettered, by applying to the Printer hereof, ſhall have their Orders immediately complied with.

Lately PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing Office* in

NEWBERN;

A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North Carolina*, in Force and Uſe, ſince the Reviſal of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a Liſt of the Names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed for the BOOK.

To be SOLD,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing 520 Acres, lying in *Chowan* County, pleaſantly ſituated on *Edenton* Bay, and divided from the Town Lands, by a ſmall Creek: There is a genteel Dwelling-Houſe, with all convenient Out-Houſes on it, being the Seat of the late Hon. *John Rieuſſett*, Eſq. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

John Harvey,
Joſeph Hewes, } *Executors.*
Samuel Swift,

Cuſtom Houſe, Port Beaufort.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Acts of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to his Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyors-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

Robert Palmer.

WANTED,

A Perſon that underſtands tending a Saw-Mill. Any Perſon inclinable to undertake, may meet with great Encouragement by applying to the Printer. Alſo, wanted a Mill-Wright, that would undertake the building of a Saw-Mill, and making a tumbling Dam over a very rapid Stream.

Lately PUBLISHED,

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington.*

ALSO,

THE JOURNAL of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion at *Wilmington.*

NEWBERN: Printed by JAMES DAVIS, by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this MAGAZINE, at 4 *d.* a Number. ADVERTISEMENTS are inſerted, at *Three Shillings* the firſt Week, and *Two Shillings* for every Continuance. Any ſingle Number may be had to complete Setts, at 4 *d.*